

SOUVENIR

*Official  
Program*

*of the*

INAUGURATION

*of*

President ELPIDIO QUIRINO

*and*

Vice President FERNANDO LOPEZ

LUNETA  
CITY OF MANILA

FRIDAY  
DECEMBER 30, 1948

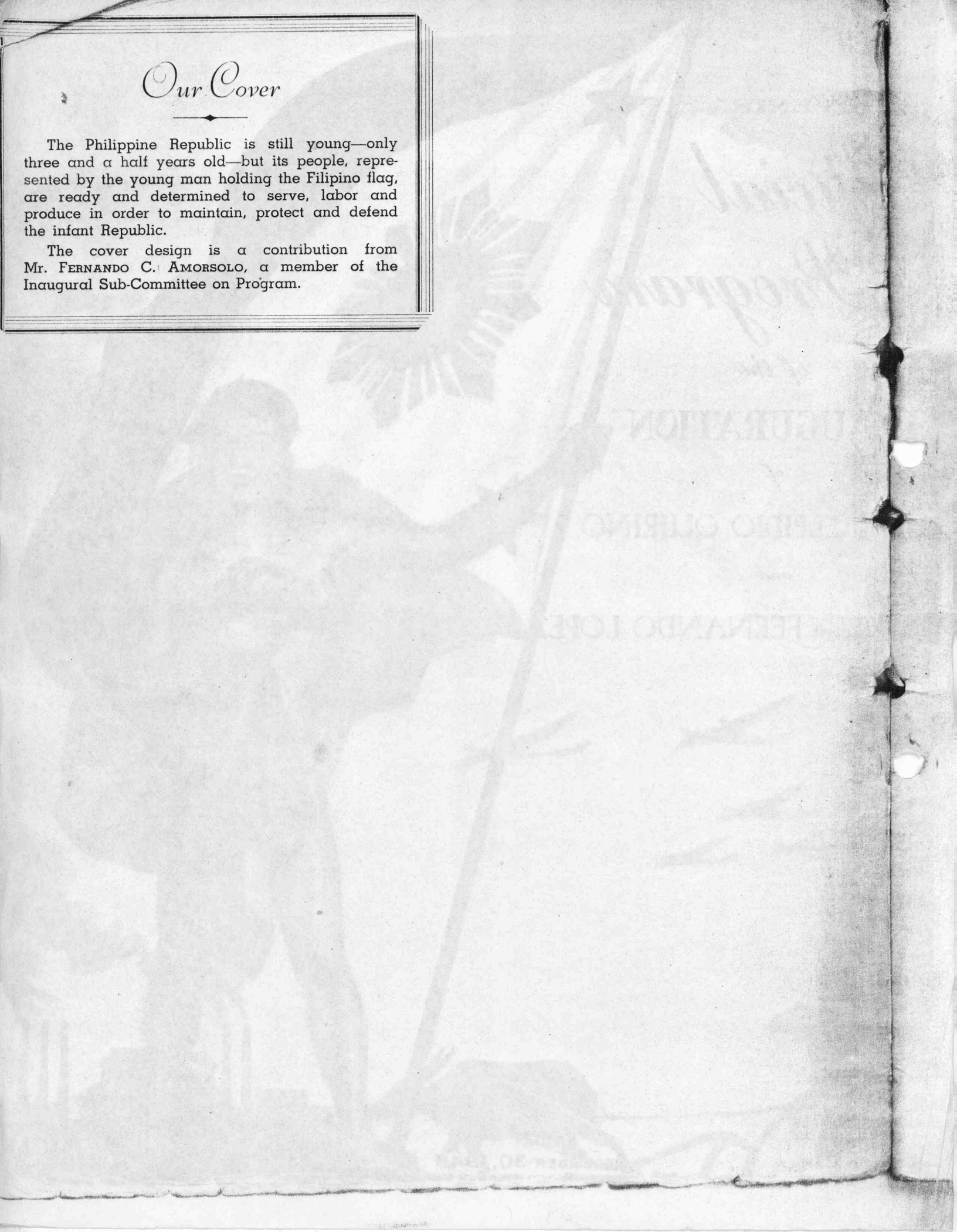




## Our Cover

The Philippine Republic is still young—only three and a half years old—but its people, represented by the young man holding the Filipino flag, are ready and determined to serve, labor and produce in order to maintain, protect and defend the infant Republic.

The cover design is a contribution from Mr. FERNANDO C. AMORSOLO, a member of the Inaugural Sub-Committee on Program.



THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL HYMN \*



Land of the morning,  
Child of the sun returning,  
With fervor burning,  
    Thee do our souls adore.  
Land dear and holy,  
Cradle of noble heroes,  
Ne'er shall invaders  
    Trample thy sacred shore.

Ever within thy skies and through thy clouds  
    And o'er thy hills and sea  
Do we behold the radiance, feel the throb,  
    Of glorious liberty.  
Thy banner, dear to all our hearts,  
    Its sun and stars alight,—  
O, never shall its shining field  
    Be dimmed by tyrant's might!

Beautiful land of love, O land of light,  
    In thine embrace 'tis rapture to lie;  
But it is glory ever, when thou are wronged,  
    For us, thy sons, to suffer and die.

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\* Lyrics by JOSE PALMA (in Spanish). Translation in English  
by M. A. L. LANE and C. OSIAS. Music by I. FELIPE

# *Official Program*

OF THE

## **INAUGURATION**

OF

*His Excellency Elpidio Quirino*

as

*President of the Philippines*

AND

*The Honorable Fernando Lopez*

as

*Vice President of the Philippines*



*December 30, 1949*

*Luneta, City of Manila*





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## OATH OF OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation. So HELP ME GOD."

—Section 7, Article VII, Constitution of the Philippines





HIS EXCELLENCY

*Elpidio Quirino*

*President of the Philippines*

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HIS EXCELLENCY ELPIDIO QUIRINO  
*Second President of the Republic of the Philippines*





## Biography of the President



**E**LPIDIO QUIRINO, lawyer, orator, legislator, economist, diplomat and statesman, was born on November 16, 1890 in Vigan, Ilocos Sur, being the third among the nine children of Mariano Quirino and Gregoria Rivera.

Elpidio received the rudiments of education from his parents; later he was sent to the private school of Maestro Anastacio Aquino of Aringay, La Union. Subsequently, he entered the Aringay public school, the San Fernando provincial school, and the Vigan high school where he completed his first year. He also enrolled in painting and drawing in the Universidad Ilocana. In April, 1908, he came to Manila to attend the Manila High School, partially supporting himself by sketching, and illustrating for a couple of publications while an elder brother aided him. It was here that he learned his rules of discussion and debate, heading the Cryptia Debating Club, traditional opponent of the Rizal Debating Club led by Manuel Roxas. Graduating in April, 1911, he enrolled in the College of Law, University of the Philippines, where he obtained his Bachelor of Laws in March, 1915. He passed the bar examination in the same year; was admitted to practice in the United States District Court of China in 1921, and to the Federal Supreme Court in 1934.

While a student in Vigan, he accepted a teaching position in one of the barrio schools, and, later, while a student in Manila he successively became junior computer in the Bureau of Lands, clerk in the principal's office of the Manila High School, and property clerk in the Department of Police, Manila. Immediately after his admission to the bar he became a law clerk, Philippine Commission, and later in the Philippine Senate. He was Secretary to the President of the Senate, 1917-1919, then resigned to launch his candidacy for membership in the lower house. He won and served as Representative from the First District of Ilocos Sur, 1919-1922; became a delegate of the House of Representatives to the International Bar Conference in Peking, China, 1921; Senator from the First Senatorial District, 1925-1931; re-elected to the Senate from the same district, 1931-1935. Then he became delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1934-1935; Secretary of Finance under Governor-General Frank Murphy, 1934-1935; first Secretary of Finance under the Commonwealth Government, 1935-1936; Secretary of the Interior, 1936-1938; and elected Senator-at-Large in 1941. Following the liberation of the Philippines, he was elected President *Pro tempore* of the Philippine Senate in 1945.

As a member of the Senate before the establishment of the Commonwealth Government, he was Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation; Senate Majority floor leader and Chairman of the Committees on Rules, Accounts, Elections and Privileges, and Public Instruction. He was a ranking member of the last Independence Mission to the United States headed by Manuel Quezon which secured the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Law in 1934. As member of the Constitutional Convention, Elpidio Quirino was responsible for breaking the long deadlock on the question of whether or not the constitution being drafted was also going to become the constitution of the future republic. He advocated that the matter be left to the people and the leaders of the republic. He also was instrumental in defeating the Singson Encarnacion proposal that the

constitution adopt the freehold system in regard to mineral lands. As a legislator he sponsored the revision and codification of the scattered laws on elections, and of the motor vehicle laws; initiated a major revision of the laws on tariff and taxation; fathered the law creating the Junior College of Vigan, Ilocos Sur; conceived the first Land Colonization Act which became the pattern of the Commonwealth Land Settlement Act; and drafted the law on national defense with the assistance of Colonels Ord and Eisenhower, then assistants of General MacArthur.

While in the Cabinet, he was Chairman of the National Information Board, the National Relief Board, the National Radio Board, the Board of Trustees of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes, and the Special Interdepartment Trade Committee. As Secretary of Finance, he advocated the creation of the National Loan and Investment Board and the National Economic Council. As Secretary of the Interior, he advocated the conversion of thickly populated and progressive barrios into municipalities, and of municipalities into cities. The new cities organized during his incumbency were Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, and Bacolod. He sponsored the organization of the State Police and the organization of the Office of the Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu, the latter to bring the National Government closer to the Mohammedan Filipinos. He was responsible for the creation of the National Information Board for the purpose of informing the masses of the people about the Government and what it was doing for them and, at the same time, of knowing the problems of the people. As Secretary of the Interior, he adopted the policy of visiting the provinces and the rural communities pursuant to a policy of bringing the Government closer to the people, and the people closer to the Government.

Before his return to the Senate in 1941, he was Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank and member of the Board of Directors of the National Development Company and several of its subsidiaries. At intervals while not serving the Government in any official capacity he practiced law and taught in various colleges and universities in Manila. He was Dean of the Adamson College of Law before his election to the Senate in 1941. He was President of the Philippine Economic Association since this organization was founded in 1934.

Elpidio Quirino married Alicia Syquia, daughter of Tomas Syquia and Concepcion Jimenez, on January 16, 1921, by whom five children were born: Tomas, Armando, Norma, Victoria, and Fe, the second, third and fifth children having been massacred together with their mother and other relations in the slaughter of South Manila in February, 1945.

Senator Elpidio Quirino was inducted into office as Vice President of the Philippines on May 28, 1946. He was appointed by President Roxas first as Secretary of Finance and later as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Vice President Quirino and Minister Nathaniel P. Davis were Chairmen of the Joint Executive Committee for the Inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines on July 4, 1946.

He took the oath of office as President of the Philippines before Acting Chief Justice Ricardo Paras on April 17, 1948, succeeding the late President Manuel Roxas, who passed away unexpectedly while visiting the Clark Field Air Base on April 15, 1948.

President Quirino made an official visit to the United States at the invitation of President Truman, leaving Manila on August 6 and returning from Washington, D. C., on August 18, 1949, after a most successful mission.

He was reelected President of the Philippines on November 8, 1949 with an unprecedented majority.



THE HONORABLE  
*Fernando Lopez*  
Vice President of the Philippines





THE HONORABLE FERNANDO LOPEZ  
*Vice President of the Philippines*





## Biography of the Vice President



**F**ERNANDO LOPEZ, son of Benito Lopez and Doña Presentacion Hofileña, was born in Jaro, Iloilo, on April 13, 1904. His parents were prominent in the political and social circles of the Visayan Islands. His father was at one time Governor of the Province of Iloilo.

Fernando obtained his elementary and secondary education from the Colegio de San Juan de Letran. He later studied law in the University of Santo Tomas and passed the bar examination in 1925.

After the termination of his studies, he engaged with his brother, Don Eugenio Lopez, in the transportation and newspaper business and later extended their business enterprises to air transportation.

It is strange that although Fernando clearly belongs to the moneyed and capitalist class, he is the candidate of labor. This is due to the fact that the common and working man has learned to love him because of his humanitarian and progressive treatment of his laborers in his varied business enterprises. Not a single strike has been declared in any of his business enterprises. This is due to his broad outlook toward labor and to the fact that he has shown many times that he would rather lose than close any losing business enterprise just to keep his laborers employed. No wonder, he maintains the loyalty and the love of his laborers and the common man.

Before the war, he was offered many responsible and lucrative positions by the late President Quezon, but, because he had always shunned politics, he politely declined them. It was not until after the war that he accepted the position of Mayor of the City of Iloilo. He did it not for the glamor of the position because more glamorous positions had been offered to him previously, but because he firmly believed that his ability and services were needed in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the said City which was so badly damaged by the last war. His record as Mayor of the City of Iloilo projected his person into the national scene. He immediately restored peace and order in Iloilo. He rehabilitated that beautiful City and showed his concern for the common man by donating his entire salary to increase the salaries of the lowly employees in the City Government. He gave bonuses to the teachers and to the low-salaried employees in the City from his own pocket even before the National Government started giving living bonuses to the national employees.

In the elections of 1946, he supported President Osmeña for the Presidency and, upon the election of President Roxas, Fernando Lopez tendered his resignation as Mayor of the City of Iloilo. President Roxas refused to accept his resignation because of the invaluable and great services which Mayor Lopez had been rendering. He continued as Mayor and won the admiration of President Roxas who called him the best city mayor the Philippines ever had.

In 1947, he was elected Senator by the people of the entire country. He was among the first advocates for a clean, decent and honest government. As a Senator, he sponsored in the Senate measures on labor and social security for the common man.

His meteoric rise in politics is due to his ability and honesty which have focused the attention of the people on him as an up and coming statesman.

He is married to Doña Mariquita Javellana with whom he has six children.



Miss VICTORIA QUIRINO  
*First Lady of the Land*



## THE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND



**V**ICTORIA QUIRINO, the President's daughter, was born in Manila on May 18, 1931. Her birth was attended by doting relatives and a few "fairy godmothers" who must have decreed that before the girl-child reached her eighteenth year she would be the youngest First Lady of the Land.

Vicky, as the First Lady is affectionately called by intimates and most everybody else, is a normal, healthy young girl who, at seventeen, has lived quite a normal, healthy young life. Destiny catapulted her into the extraordinary existence of combination schoolgirl—First Lady.

Vicky went to kindergarten school at the age of five, attending the moppet class at St. Scholastica, Manila. She spent the first four grades of primary school at an American school. Her intermediate and high school studies were finished at St. Scholastica, where she graduated at the age of 16. Further regular schooling has been interrupted by the pleasurable but wearisome duties of being hostess at Malacañan and "ambassadress-at-large". She is, however, getting music lessons and an education of sorts from the experiences her position has brought her, and from private tutors. And some day, she hopes, she will be a writer. In the meantime she reads avidly all the literature that appeals to a young girl, and some that do not appeal, for discipline's sake. She has a French teacher, because aside from Spanish, French is the language that intrigues her most.

She is widely traveled. At two she saw the world from a bassinet when Papa and Mama went to the United States. At fifteen, she went clear around the world—Siam, Hawaii, the United States, England, Spain, Italy, France, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Egypt, India—then back home. She traveled in company with her father, then Foreign Affairs Secretary, her brother Tommy, and an ambassadorial entourage.

Two years later she was to go back to Spain, only this time on her own as the First Lady of the Philippines, with her own retinue of chaperons, secretaries, aides, relatives and friends. She was feted, lionized and decorated. The trip was very tiring, her schedules were packed with receptions, trips, and balls; but she enjoyed every minute of it.

And now she is home. Home to officiate graciously at grand state affairs. Home to continue her interrupted schooling, to swim, bowl, and indulge in her favorite outdoor sports. And her favorite indoor sport: dressed in green and white, rooting for the La Salle basketball quintet.

Biographical trivia: Vicky is tall, built along athletic lines, but anatomically proportional. She has long, lithe legs, a vivacious face with a prominent chin, and an irrepressible smile. When serious, her face looks slightly bored and worried; when she smiles, she is the picture of a girl enjoying herself immensely, and rather laughing in secret, at some secret joke. Vicky wears her clothes well. In sports things she is fashionable with a dash, and superbly at ease; in formal clothes she is a pretty picture. With her hair down, she has a piquant, young face; with her hair up, she is playing at being grown-up.

She likes modern dances because she is under twenty; but she appreciates Bach and Beethoven because all her life good music has been part of her education.





Mrs. MARIQUITA J. LOPEZ

## BIOGRAPHY OF MRS. LOPEZ



**W**HATEVER success Vice President-elect Fernando Lopez has achieved is partly due to his charming better-half, the former Miss Mariquita Javellana.

She was born in Jaro, Iloilo, on April 14, 1907, the only daughter of Don Ramon Javellana, a scion of the wealthy Javellana family of Iloilo, and Doña Leonor Virto of Jaro, Iloilo. She was studying at the Assumption College in Manila when romance cut short her studies. She got a marriage certificate instead at the tender age of 17.

Mrs. Lopez is a versatile woman. She has never stopped striving for self-improvement and consequently has made herself worthy of the high social position she now occupies.

A very cooperative wife, she gave up the luxury of a rich life and plunged herself into the task of being a politician's right hand. She first manifested this when she gave up her personal diversions and directed her energies toward charitable work for the amelioration of the poor.

In January, 1946, she organized the Boy's Town in Iloilo City, which is the first of its kind in the Philippines. She is the founder of the Lady of Mercy, a domestic vocational school for girls run by Tertiary nuns; the adviser of the Charity Hospital in La Paz; a member of the Board of Directors of the Community Players Society; the Chairman of the GSP fund campaign in the Western Visayas in 1947, and the Second Vice President of the Manila Symphony Society.

The mother of six children, Mrs. Lopez is ever devoted to their welfare and that of her husband, besides attending personally to the minor Lopez business interests. While recuperating from her operation in the United States last year, she utilized her idle moments by studying how to play the Hammond Organ, which she has quite perfected. A good conversationalist and a well-traveled person, having gone abroad four times, she has become a perfectly educated lady—a fitting companion for the Vice President of the Philippines.





President Quezon taking the oath of office before Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña  
in front of the Legislative Building, November 15, 1935.



## EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL UTTERANCES OF OUR PRESIDENTS

★

### **President Manuel L. Quezon—**

In the exercise of your constitutional prerogative you have elected me to the presidency of the Commonwealth. I am profoundly grateful for this new expression of your confidence, and God helping me I shall not fail you.

The event which is now taking place in our midst transcends in importance the mere induction into office of your Chief Executive. We are bringing into being a new nation. We are inaugurating its government. We are seeing the fruition of our age-old striving for liberty. We are witnessing the final stage in the fulfillment of the noblest undertaking ever attempted by any nation in its dealing with a subject people. And how well this task has been performed is attested to by the blessings which from fourteen million people go to America in this solemn hour. President McKinley's cherished hope has been fulfilled—the Filipinos look back with gratitude to the day when Destiny placed their land under the beneficent guidance of the people of the United States.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Government which we are inaugurating today is only a means to an end. It is an instrumentality placed in our hands to prepare ourselves fully for the responsibilities of complete independence. It is essential that this last step be taken with full consciousness of its significance and the great opportunities that it affords to us.

—(From his inaugural address, November 15, 1935, Manila)

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On November 15, 1935, I took my oath of office as first President of the Philippines under the most favorable auspices. The Philippines was at peace and the Filipino people were happy and contented. At the inaugural ceremonies held in the City of Manila there were present high dignitaries of the Government of the United States and a vast multitude of Filipinos deeply grateful to America and thrilled with the vision of a bright future.

Today I am assuming for the second time the duties of the Presidency under entirely different conditions. We are in the grip of war and the seat of the government has been temporarily trans-



## EXCERPTS FROM . . .

### **President Manuel L. Quezon—**

ferred from the City of Manila to a place in close proximity to the headquarters of our armed forces where I am in constant touch with General Douglas MacArthur. All around us enemy bombs are dropping and anti-aircraft guns are roaring. In defenseless cities and towns air raids are killing women and children and destroying century-old churches, monasteries and schools.

Six years ago there was every reason to believe that the Filipino people would be able to prepare themselves for independence in peace and without hindrance. In my first inaugural address I outlined a program intended to lay the foundations for a government that would in the language of our constitution promote the general welfare and secure to the Filipino people and their posterity "the blessings of independence under a régime of justice, liberty and democracy."

—(From President Quezon's second inaugural address, December 30, 1941, Corregidor Fortress)



President Osmeña returned from America to the Philippines with General MacArthur. Here they are shown wading ashore on Leyte Island on October 20, 1944. Brigadier General Romulo may be seen right behind General MacArthur

## EXCERPTS FROM . . .

### **President Sergio Osmeña—**

(The Honorable SERGIO OSMENA took his oath of office on August 1, 1944, as President of the Philippines following the death of President MANUEL L. QUEZON at Saranac Lake. Justice Robert H. Jackson of the United States Supreme Court administered the oath at 2:40 p. m. on that day in the office of Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. The solemn ceremony was witnessed by officials of the Philippine and United States Governments and members of the press.)

After the oath of office had been administered, President Sergio Osmeña said:

I am conscious of the tremendous responsibility that is mine as I assume the Presidency of the Philippines. I pledge all that is in me to serve the best interest of the Filipino people. My first objective is to co-operate with the American Government, sparing nothing, for the achievement of victory which means the complete liberation of the Philippines. Philippine relief and rehabilitation is one of our pressing problems.

I have faith in America and in the American people, and as in the past, I know the United States will keep faith with us. The freedom of the Filipino people is my goal and the permanence of that independence once achieved I will strive to secure.

—(From President Osmeña's press statement immediately after the oath-taking at Washington, D.C., August 1, 1944)

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The gravity of our new problems demands the collective effort of all the people. The government cannot undertake to solve them alone. It needs the support of the people—a united people. More than ever before, now that the rapid advance of our forces is widening its field of action, the government needs a united popular support to enable it to undertake successfully its tremendous tasks. Not by dissension and bickerings, not by resort to violence and lawlessness can we serve the national interest. It would be tragic indeed if at this last state of our crucial struggles for nationhood, we should fall apart and be divided against ourselves. We have had enough misfortunes and sufferings in this war; we cannot bear any more. To plunge ourselves into the abyss of disunion would be suicidal.

As the head of your duly constituted government, I therefore appeal to you, my people, to remain united. I urge you to forget petty political differences, to bury the hatreds and animosities engendered by the struggle, to obey the rule of law, justice and reason, and to remember that we all belong to one common country, our beloved

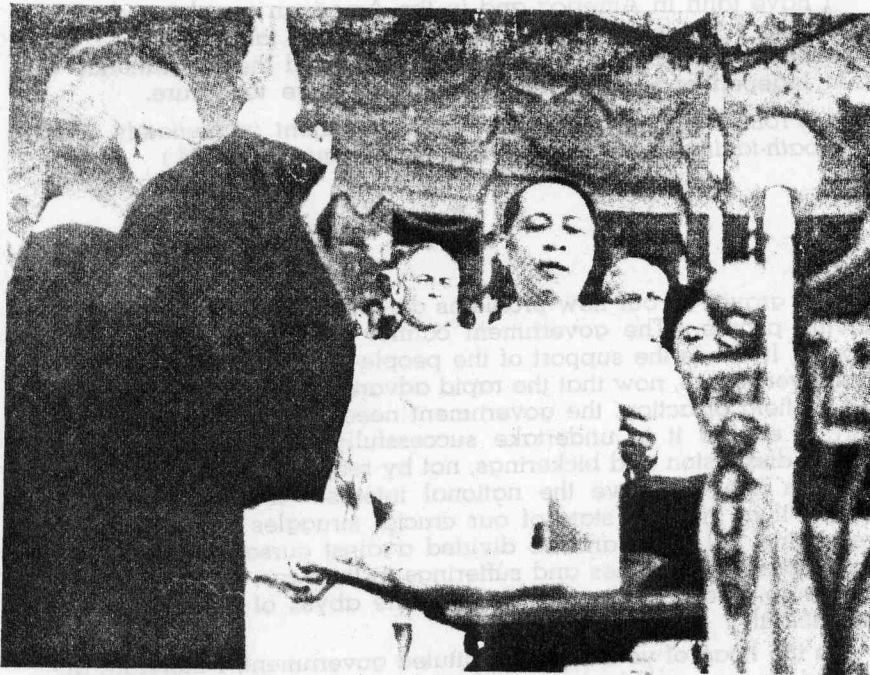


## EXCERPTS FROM . . .

### ***President Sergio Osmeña—***

Philippines. United we will continue assisting effectively in the successful prosecution of the war and in the rehabilitation of our country. United we can speedily achieve the full restoration of the constitutional processes of our government, disrupted by the enemy. United and in close co-operation with the United States, we can win for ourselves and our children all the blessings of democracy, freedom and security for which we have sacrificed so much in this titanic struggle against the brutal forces of tyranny and oppression.

—(From the address delivered by President Sergio Osmeña in the Reception Hall of the Malacañan Palace on February 27, 1945, in response to the speech of General Douglas MacArthur upon turning over to President Osmeña the full powers and responsibilities of the Commonwealth Government)



President Roxas taking the oath of office before  
Chief Justice MANUEL V. MORAN  
July 4, 1946

EXCERPTS FROM . . .

**President Manuel Roxas—**

I have taken my oath as President of the Philippines to defend and support the Constitution and to enforce the laws of our country. I assume in all humbleness the complex responsibilities which you have chosen to give me. I pledge my efforts and my life to discharge them with whatever talent, strength and energy I can muster. But those responsibilities must be shared by the Congress, by the other branches of government, and, in the last analysis, by all the people of the Philippines who face together the great test of the future. I would not be content to assume this office, I would not have the hope to discharge the duties assigned me if I were not confident that my countrymen are ready and capable of sharing in full measure the work and sacrifices which lie ahead. Certainly no people in recent history have been called upon to surmount the obstacles which confront us today. But I have supreme faith in the ability of our people to reach the goals we seek. I ask from the nation the full and undivided support of heart, mind and energy for the necessary tasks which await us.

In our tradition there are ample sources of inspiration. From the recent past we have the standard of dynamic leadership erected by Manuel Quezon, that mighty champion of independence and great friend and benefactor of the masses of the people. We have the spotless integrity and noble patriotism of Sergio Osmeña who grasped the banner of leadership when the incomparable Quezon was taken from us.

Our appointment with destiny is upon us. In five weeks we will be a free Republic. Our noble aspirations for nationhood, long cherished and arduously contended for by our people, will be realized. We will enter upon a new existence in which our individual lives will form together a single current, recognized and identified in the ebb and flow of world events as distinctly Filipino.

—(From the inaugural address of President Manuel Roxas, May 28, 1946)

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An historic drama has just been unfolded before our eyes. The American flag has been lowered from the flagstaffs in this land . . . not in defeat, not in surrender, not by compulsion, but by the voluntary act of the sovereign American Nation. The flag which was first raised in conquest here has been hauled down with even greater glory. The Stars and Stripes will no longer fly over this land, but in the hearts of 18,000,000 Filipinos and in the eyes of many millions



## EXCERPTS FROM . . .

### ***President Manuel Roxas—***

more in this part of the world the American flag flies more triumphantly today than ever before in history. Some hundreds of yards from here at Fort San Antonio Abad, the American flag was first planted in 1898. As its brave colors fluttered down from the flag-staff a moment ago, the cycle of history had completed a full turn. In the culmination today, America justified her destiny. For America, today's act of renunciation was the climax of triumph for enlightenment, for democratic values, for liberty. We mark here today the forward thrust of the frontiers of freedom.

I have raised the Philippine flag to wave henceforth alone and unshadowed over the entire Philippines. American sovereignty has been withdrawn. It has been transferred and is now possessed in full measure by the Filipino people.

We have thus reached the summit of the mighty mountain of independence toward which we and our fathers have striven during the lifetime of our people.

—(From the inaugural address of Manuel Roxas as First President of the Republic of the Philippines delivered at the Luneta on July 4, 1946)



President Quirino taking the oath of office before  
Acting Chief Justice RICARDO PARAS in the  
Council of State Room, April 17, 1948

## EXCERPTS FROM . . .

### ***President Elpidio Quirino—***

Heavy is the burden of responsibility which weighs on the shoulders of heads of state and the vicissitudes of public life are such that they weigh even more on them than their daily toil. I left Manila with anticipation of a temporary relief and principally to recuperate from a recent illness. How sad it is to find upon my return that a dear and beloved friend who had tried to shoulder a greater responsibility than befalls most heads of state had gone to his Maker!

—(From President Quirino's address when he was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Manila on April 17, 1948)

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A government is essentially the handiwork of the people. It is what it is because the people make it so. A political party or a group of political parties may make or unmake momentous changes at any given time, but can never in fact run the government as they wish because the government is not theirs but the people's. A periodic election in the choice of our public officials is provided so that the people may freely express their will as to how their government should be run. This is also the safety valve which democracy has invented to afford public relief to political or partisan tension and insure faithful reflection of considered popular opinion in the administration of public affairs. Violence and revolution are illegal ways of expressing the popular will. The government, being the symbol of the will and power of the people, should be respected, its laws obeyed and its name and dignity upheld. This should be the utmost determination and ambition of all. And I wish to tell you, my friends, that as long as I am President, that will be my consuming ambition.

—(From President Quirino's address before the student body of the University of the Philippines on October 18, 1948)

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Governments and institutions today exist for the welfare of all the people, especially the underprivileged, the downtrodden, so-called, who have had little or no share of the good things of life. This has been the touchstone of my every thought and action ever since I assumed responsibility to advance the welfare of my countrymen. The government functions must be so sparked, implemented, and



## EXCERPTS FROM . . .

### ***President Elpidio Quirino—***

made to generate all the power possible to secure this end. I need the co-operation of all elements of my land to secure the realization of this objective. I am committed to it and I knock at the door of every right-thinking and right-hearted man of my country to ask him to contribute his bit in the achievement of this Christian aspiration. No Filipino however gifted, no group of Filipinos however favorably placed should and can claim exclusive title to the inspiration and performance of this big task. Social amelioration is a lofty project of all, by all, and for all. With its accomplishment and that of all the things and objective I have just enumerated, we shall have, each and everyone, a generous share of peace and prosperous fulfillment.

—(From President Quirino's first radio chat, November 15, 1948)

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Looking thus at the record since the establishment of our Republic and forward beyond the horizons of our chartered course, I am deeply encouraged. We can face the future confident in our capacity to bring abundance, security, and peace to our people, through the tested constitutional processes of freedom and democracy which constitute our enduring allegiance and loyalty.

In spite of tremendous odds, our progress and the continually growing respect and friendship of other nations confirm our potentialities and active growth in stature. They sustain our broadening role in world affairs, particularly those affecting the Eastern world, definitely directing us towards a strategic position of creative influence. We need continually to so build and discipline ourselves that we may attain and deserve the privilege of its ministry. Our opportunity to this end is to muster and organize all our resources, preserve our credit and prestige abroad, and guard against their dissipation at home.

I call on every man, woman, and child of this nation to share in the privilege of the great tasks before us. I appeal for the utmost courage, wisdom, vision, and dedication in taking up the challenge of our common objectives.

—(From the Message of President Quirino on the State of the Nation, delivered before the Joint Session of the Congress on January 24, 1949)

## EXCERPTS FROM . . .

### ***President Elpidio Quirino—***

We need total economic mobilization to raise the common man, make him strong, self-reliant, patriotic. The total economic mobilization spells full employment, which in turn would mean peace, security and contentment. It is idle to talk of social amelioration without the material means for achieving it—the nation-wide release of our available energies for economic production. There can be no full employment without industries to create enough opportunities for work for the people. Social relief is an empty phrase without the goods created by work to satisfy immediate needs during disaster. There can be no peace where people are restless because of their inability to earn the wherewithal for feeding, clothing, sheltering and educating their children. The particular problem of peace is not definitely and permanently resolved by law-enforcement officers . . . . .

We must get busy; we must work, dig. All the expected gold under the ground cannot establish our credit for the capital we need unless we start digging ourselves and prove that we are determined to, and can produce. Credit is available in direct proportion only to our existing productive assets. Our democracy should produce—as I know it is producing—citizens and institutions with demonstrable capacity for achievement in creating wealth and opportunity . . .

As we reconstruct and build our new nation in harmony with world readjustment, we define our own mode of living. We must have our own pattern, drawing from the experiences and lessons of others—a pattern suitable to our peculiar conditions. Thus we evolve a way of life inspired by democratic ideas and guided by tested social advantages . . .

The heart and soul of the common man must be strengthened in his attachment to his land, to his fellow countrymen, to his government as they constitute the sources of all the benefits that enable him to have and enjoy the good things of life . . . I hold that to serve the interest of the common man is to serve the interest of all—including the highest, the richest, the most powerful and the best endowed.

—(From an address delivered on February 12, 1949, on the occasion of the special commencement exercises of the University of the Philippines at its new site in Diliman, Quezon City, during which President Quirino was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws)





# Program

OF THE

## Ceremonies Attending the Inauguration

OF THE

## PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES



LUNETTA, CITY OF MANILA  
December 30, 1949

## *Schedule of Events*

IN CONNECTION WITH THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES



### *Thursday, December 29, 1949—*

8:00 o'clock p.m.—Popular Inaugural Dance at Plaza Miranda, Quiapo, under the auspices of the City of Manila.

### *Friday, December 30, 1949—*

9:30 o'clock a.m.—Assembly of participants and the general public at the Luneta.

10:30 o'clock a.m.—Officials and distinguished guests will take their seats in the Inaugural Grandstand.

10:50 o'clock a.m.—The President and the Vice President will leave Malacañan Palace and will proceed to the Inaugural Grounds.

11:00 o'clock a.m.—Arrival of the President and the Vice President at the Inaugural Grounds.

11:05 o'clock a.m.—Salute to the National Flag.

11:10 o'clock a.m.—Military Parade begins.

11:55 o'clock a.m.—Inaugural ceremonies begin.

12:00 o'clock noon—Oath taking of the President.

12:05 o'clock p.m.—Oath taking of the Vice President.

12:10 o'clock p.m.—Inaugural address of the President.

5:00 o'clock-6:00 o'clock p.m.—Concert at the Inaugural Grandstand, Luneta, by the First Armed Forces Band, Major Antonino Buenaventura, conducting.

8:00 o'clock-10:00 o'clock p.m.—Fireworks at the Luneta.

9:00 o'clock p.m.—Inaugural Reception given by the President and Miss Quirino at Malacañan Palace.

*Place of Assembly*

*Admission by  
Invitation Only—Vehicles*



Admission to the Inaugural Grandstand will be by invitation.

Only vehicles bearing a special automobile pass will be permitted to enter the Inaugural Grounds. All other vehicles will be excluded therefrom until after the conclusion of the ceremonies.



## *Place of Assembly*



### **9:30 o'clock a.m.—**

Participants in the Military Parade will assemble at the places assigned to them.

The Inaugural Grandstand will be opened to the guests with admission cards.

The general public will assemble at the places designated for them.

### **10:00 o'clock a.m.—**

Officials and distinguished guests with assigned seats will assemble at the rear of the Inaugural Grandstand.

### **10:30 o'clock a.m.—**

Officials and distinguished guests will proceed to the Inaugural Grandstand to occupy their respective seats.

## PLACE OF ASSEMBLY . . .

**10:50 o'clock a.m.—**

### ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT

The President and the Vice President-elect will leave Malacañan Palace, preceded by a military escort of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and will proceed to the Inaugural Grandstand.

**11:00 o'clock a.m.—**

The arrival at the Inaugural Grounds of the following officials will be announced by a bugle call which will be the signal for the public to rise:

The Vice President-elect of the Philippines

The President of the Philippines

(Upon the appearance of the President of the Philippines four ruffles and four flourishes will be sounded, and a twenty-one gun salute rendered in his honor.)

**11:05 o'clock a.m.—**

### SALUTE TO THE NATIONAL FLAG

(Before the President and the Vice President-elect ascend the ceremonial platform, a salute to the flag will be rendered with the First Armed Forces Band playing the Philippine National Anthem.)

**11:10 o'clock a.m.—**

### MILITARY PARADE

A bugle call will be sounded to announce the start of the parade to be reviewed by the President of the Philippines.

### ORDER OF UNITS

#### GRAND MARSHAL

Maj. Gen. MARIANO N. CASTAÑEDA

Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines

The Armed Forces of the Philippines

Philippine Military Academy

Philippine Ground Force

Philippine Constabulary

Philippine Air Force

Philippine Naval Patrol

## *Inaugural Ceremonies*



**11:55 o'clock a.m.—**

1. Invocation by His Grace, Mons. GABRIEL M. REYES, D. D., Archbishop of Manila.

**12:00 o'clock noon—**

2. Administration of the Oath of Office to His Excellency ELPIDIO QUIRINO, President of the Philippines, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

(The public will rise and will remain standing throughout the oath-taking ceremonies of the President and the Vice President. The public will be seated upon the commencement of the President's inaugural address.

The oath-taking of the President of the Philippines will be preceded by ruffles and flourishes, and the playing of the Philippine National Anthem.)

3. Administration of the Oath of Office to the Honorable FERNANDO LOPEZ, Vice President-elect, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

4. Inaugural address by His Excellency ELPIDIO QUIRINO, President of the Philippines.

5. The Philippine National Anthem.

## *Recession*

**12:45 o'clock p.m.—**

Upon the conclusion of the Inaugural Ceremonies, the following officials will retire in the order indicated below:

*(The public will rise and will remain standing until after the officials named hereunder shall have left)*

The PRESIDENT, of the Republic of the Philippines

The VICE PRESIDENT of the Republic of the Philippines

The PRESIDENT and MEMBERS of the Senate

The PRESIDENT and MEMBERS of the House of Representatives

The CHIEF JUSTICE and ASSOCIATE JUSTICES of the Supreme Court  
of the Philippines

The MEMBERS of the Cabinet and the Council of State

The DIPLOMATIC CORPS and their Staffs

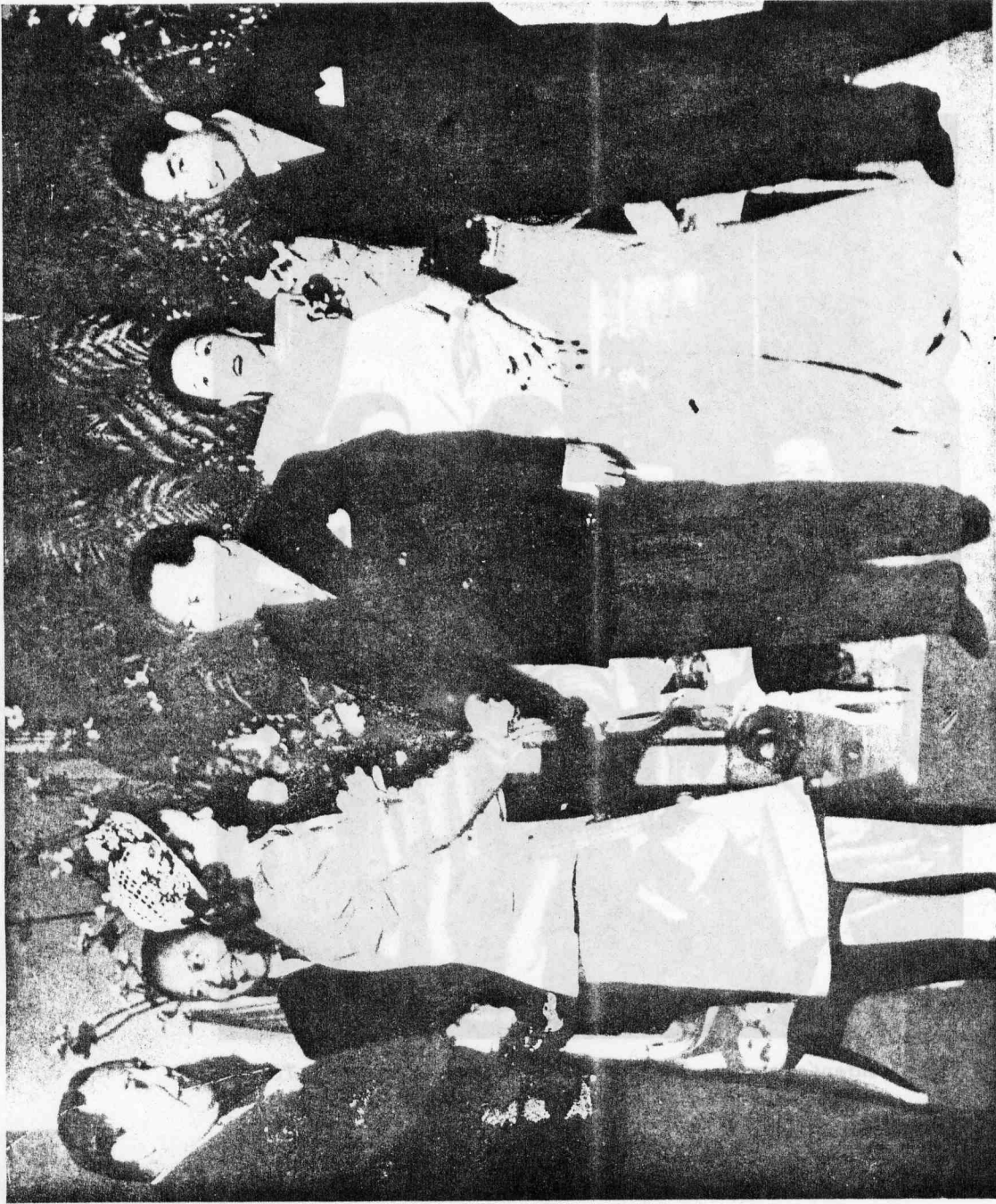




and Mr. Tomas Quirino, the President's grandson, and his wife, Mrs. Quirino, and his daughter, Miss Quirino, and his son, Lt. Tomas Quirino.



The President's family. To his left are his grandson Elpidio Tomas, Miss Quirino, and Lt. and Mrs. Tomas Quirino



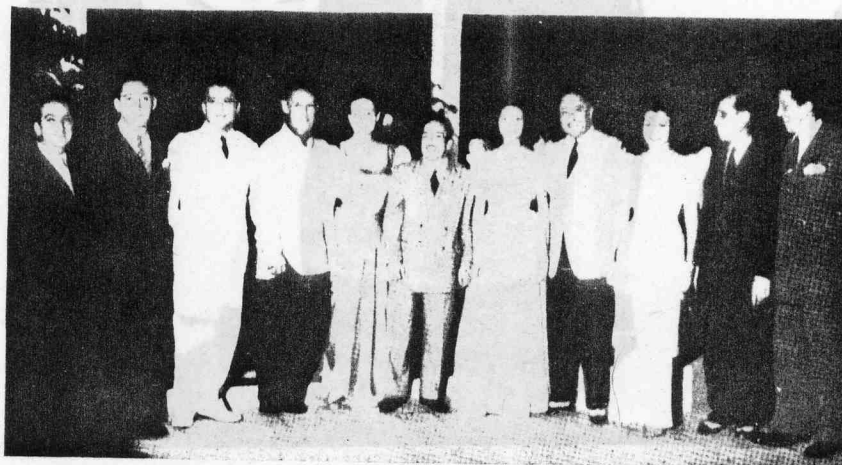
The President shaking hands with Mr. Trygve Lie's daughter at the Waldorf Astoria. Others in the picture are Mr. Lie, Ambassador Romulo, Mrs. Romulo and Ambassador Elizalde



Miss Quirino poses after her return from a flying visit to Spain where she was royally received by the Spanish people



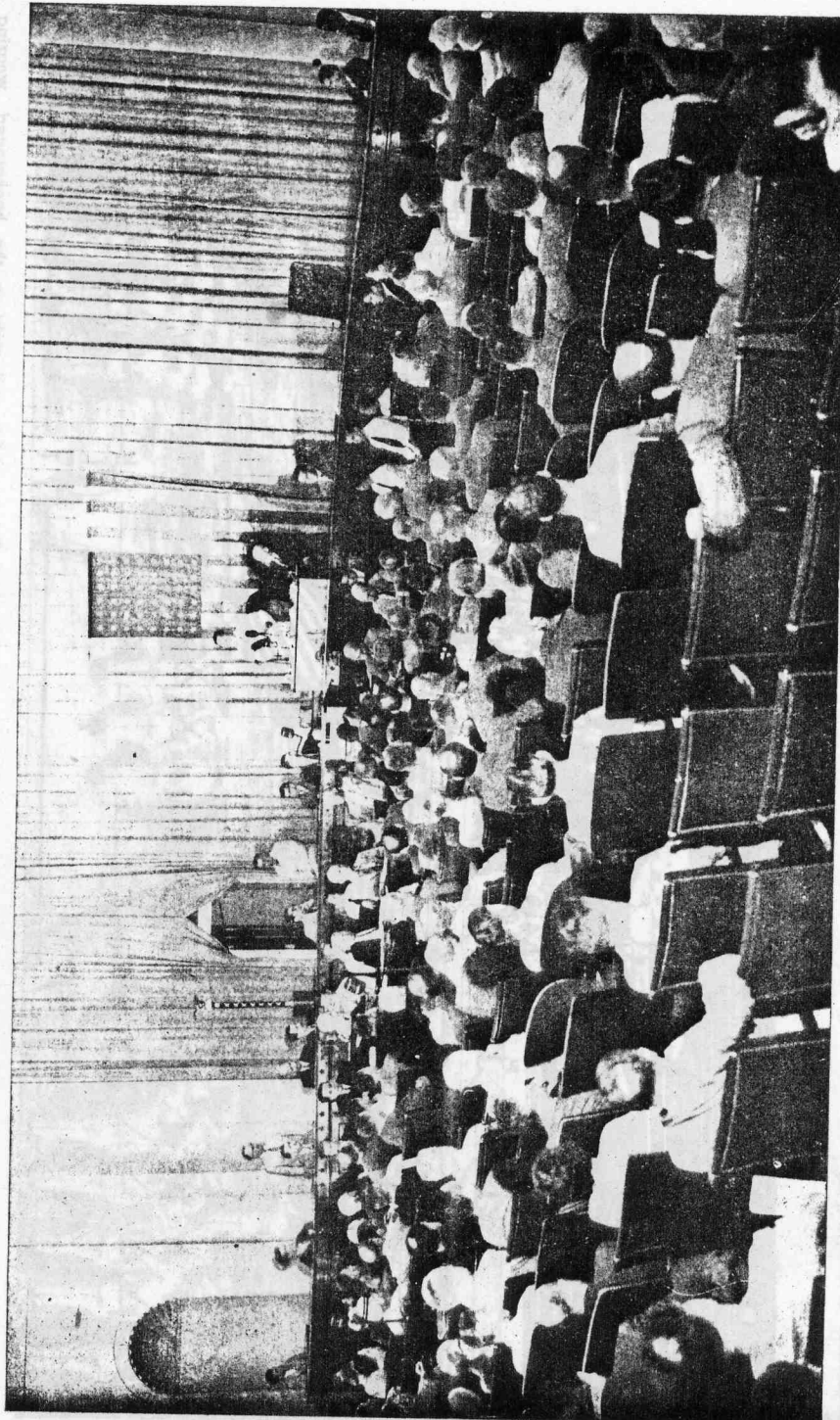
Spanish officials greeting Miss Quirino at Madrid Airport



Miss Quirino with Spanish Foreign Affairs' Officials. Charge D'Affaires Manuel Nieto is in barong Tagalog

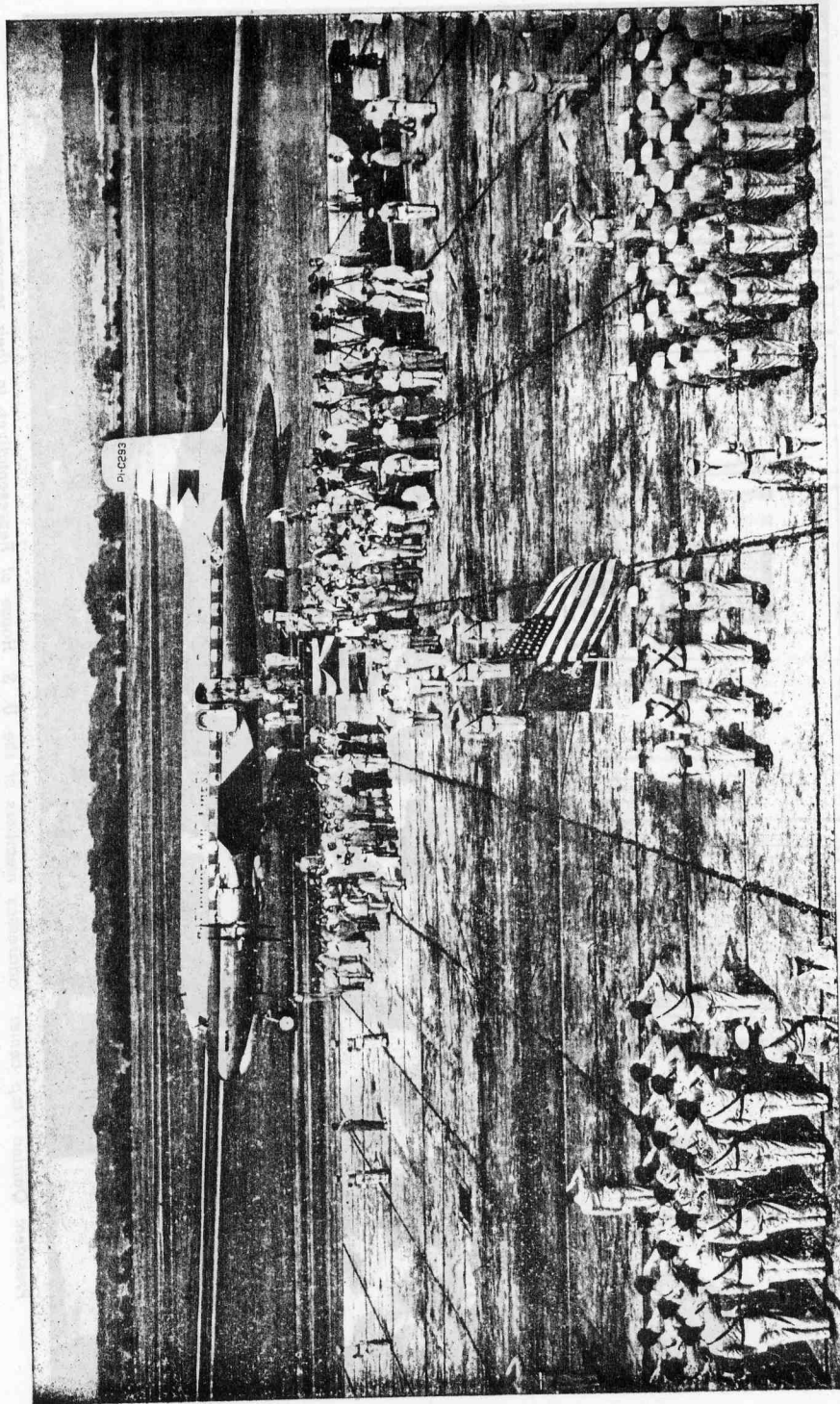


President Truman (left) extends a welcoming hand to President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippine Republic on the latter's arrival in Washington, August 8, 1949, for a three-day official visit.—(Courtesy of the AP)



President Quirino (top center) addresses members of the U. S. House of Representatives in their temporary quarters, August 9, 1949.—(Courtesy of the A.P.)





The photo, taken at National Airport, shows President Quirino and President Truman (left and right in the background, wearing light-colored suits) and members of their parties standing at attention during the playing of the national anthems of the Philippines and the United States. The Philippine Air Lines airplane which carried the visiting statesman and members of his party to Washington, is shown in the background.—(Courtesy of the USIS.)

## A CHRONOLOGICAL STATEMENT OF EVENTS LEADING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES



- May 1, 1898.—Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.
- May 24, 1898.—Dictatorial Government was established by General Emilio Aguinaldo.
- June 12, 1898.—Independence of the Philippines was proclaimed at Kawit, and the Filipino flag was unfurled for the first time.
- June 23, 1898.—Dictatorial Government was changed to Revolutionary Government.
- August 13, 1898.—A protocol of peace between the United States and Spain was signed, authorizing the United States to occupy and hold the City, bay, and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.
- August 26, 1898.—General WESLEY MERRITT assumed office as first Military Governor.
- September 15, 1898.—Revolutionary Congress met at Barasocain, Malolos.
- September 29, 1898.—Ratification of Philippine Independence by the Malolos Congress.
- November 29, 1898.—The Malolos Constitution was adopted.
- December 10, 1898.—Treaty of Paris ending the Spanish-American War was signed.
- January 20, 1899.—President WILLIAM McKINLEY appointed the First Philippine Commission headed by Dr. JACOB G. SCHURMAN.
- January 23, 1899.—Constitutional Philippine Republic was proclaimed at Malolos by General Aguinaldo.
- February 4, 1899.—Filipino-American War began.
- April 11, 1899.—Ratification of the Treaty of Paris.
- January 31, 1900.—Report (4 volumes) of the First Philippine Commission was submitted to and transmitted by the President to the U. S. Congress, recommending a territorial form of government, following the Jeffersonian scheme of government for Louisiana with an elected lower house and an upper house half elected and half appointed.
- March 16, 1900 President WILLIAM McKINLEY appointed the Second Philippine Commission headed by Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT.
- April 7, 1900.—President McKinley issued the Instructions to the Second Philippine Commission.
- March 23, 1901.—General Aguinaldo was captured at Palanan.
- July 4, 1901.—Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT was inducted into office as the first Civil Governor.
- September 1, 1901.—Four members of the Commission were made Heads of the Executive Departments by the President.
- October 29, 1901.—One of the Heads of Department, the Secretary of Public Instruction, was designated Vice Governor.
- July 1, 1902.—Congress passed the Philippine Bill.
- February 6, 1905.—Title of Civil Governor was changed to Governor-General by an Act of Congress.
- October 16, 1907.—Inauguration of the First Philippine Assembly, Hon. SERGIO OSMEÑA was elected Speaker and Hon. MANUEL L. QUEZON, Floor Leader.
- August 29, 1916.—Passage of the Jones Act.
- March 24, 1934.—Passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.
- May 1, 1934.—Tydings-McDuffie Act was accepted by the Philippine Legislature.
- July 10, 1934.—Election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.
- July 30, 1934.—Constitutional Convention held its inaugural session.
- February 8, 1935.—The Constitution of the Philippines was adopted by the Constitutional Convention.
- March 23, 1935.—President Roosevelt certified that the Constitution of the Philippines was in substantial conformity with the Tydings-McDuffie Act.



May 14, 1935.—The Filipino people ratified the Constitution of the Philippines at a plebiscite called for the purpose.

September 17, 1935.—First election of officials of the Commonwealth.

November 15, 1935.—Inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, with Hon. MANUEL L. QUEZON and Hon. SERGIO OSMEÑA as President and Vice President, respectively.

April 30, 1937.—Woman suffrage was overwhelmingly approved at a plebiscite called for the purpose.

November 11, 1941.—Second Commonwealth election. Hon. MANUEL L. QUEZON and Hon. SERGIO OSMEÑA were reelected.

December 7, 1941.—The Pacific War began.

December 24, 1941.—President Quezon reluctantly went to Corregidor upon the insistent request of General MacArthur.

December 30, 1941.—President Quezon and Vice President Osmeña took their oaths of office before Chief Justice JOSE ABAD SANTOS at Corregidor. U. S. High Commissioner SAYRE and Gen. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR were present.

January 2, 1942.—The Japanese entered Manila.

February 20, 1942.—President Quezon and his party left Corregidor.

May 13, 1942.—Washington, D. C., became the seat of the Commonwealth Government until October 3, 1944.

June 2, 1942.—President Quezon addressed the U. S. House of Representatives on the Pacific War situation.

June 4, 1942.—President Quezon addressed the U. S. Senate.

June 14, 1942.—The Philippines became a member of the United Nations.

November 12, 1943.—U. S. Congress passed Joint Resolution No. 95 extending the terms of office of the President and Vice President of the Philippine Commonwealth until the President of the United States shall have proclaimed the restoration of constitutional processes and the normal functions of government in the Philippines.

June 29, 1944.—U. S. Congress approved Joint Resolutions Nos. 93 and 94. The first authorizes the President of the United States to proclaim the independence of the Philippines as soon as the invading Japanese shall have been driven away and constitutional processes established; the second creates the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission that shall take charge of studying and investigating all matters affecting postwar economy and our trade relations with the United States.

August 1, 1944.—President Quezon died at Saranac Lake, and Vice President Osmeña was sworn in as President.

October 20, 1944.—General MacArthur returned to the Philippines with President Osmeña and staff, landing on Leyte.

February 27, 1945.—Re-establishment of the Commonwealth Government in Manila under President Osmeña.

June 9, 1945.—Inaugural session of the Congress of the Philippines. Hon. Manuel Roxas was elected President of the Senate and Hon. Jose C. Zulueta, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Hon. Elpidio Quirino was elected President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

April 23, 1946.—Third Commonwealth election.

May 28, 1946.—Inauguration of Hon. MANUEL ROXAS and Hon. ELPIDIO QUIRINO as President and Vice President, respectively, of the Philippine Commonwealth.

July 4, 1946 (9:15 a.m.).—Proclamation of the Independence of the Philippines by President TRUMAN, Hon. MANUEL ROXAS and Hon. ELPIDIO QUIRINO were inducted into office as President and Vice President, respectively, of the Republic of the Philippines.

April 15, 1948.—President Roxas died suddenly of heart attack after delivering an address at the Clark Air Force Base.

April 17, 1948.—His Excellency ELPIDIO QUIRINO was sworn in as President of the Philippines by Acting Chief Justice RICARDO PARAS.

November 8, 1949.—President Elpidio Quirino was reelected with an overwhelming majority, and Senator Fernando Lopez was elected Vice President of the Philippines.

December 30, 1949.—Inauguration of Elpidio Quirino and Fernando Lopez as President and Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines, respectively.



**GOVERNORS-GENERAL DURING THE SPANISH REGIME  
(1564-1898)**



MIGUEL LOPEZ DE LEGASPI (1564-1574)	ALFONSO FAJARDO DE TENA (1618-1624)
GUIDO DE LAVEZARES (1574-1575)	FERNANDO DE SILVA (1625-1626)
FRANCISCO DE SANDE (1575-1580)	JUAN NIÑO DE TABORA (1626-1632)
GONZALO RONQUILLO DE PEÑALOSA (1580-1583)	JUAN CEREZO (1632-1635)
DIEGO RONQUILLO (1583-1584)	SEBASTIAN HURTADO DE CORCUERA (1635-1644)
SANTIAGO DE VERA (1584-1590)	DIEGO FAJARDO (1644-1653)
GOMEZ PEREZ DASMARIÑAS (1590-1593)	SABINIANO MANRIQUE DE LARA (1653-1663)
PEDRO DE ROJAS (1593)	DIEGO SALCEDO (1663-1668)
LUIS PEREZ DASMARIÑAS (1593-1595)	MANUEL DE LEON (1669-1677)
ANTONIO DE MORGA (1595-1596)	JUAN DE VARGAS HURTADO (1678-1684)
FRANCISCO TELLO DE GUZMAN (1596-1602)	GABRIEL CURUZELAEGUI Y ARRIOLA (1684-1689)
PEDRO BRAVO DE ACUÑA (1602-1606)	ALFONSO FUERTES (1689-1690)
CRISTOBAL TELLEZ DE ALMANZA (1606-1608)	FAUSTO CRUZAT Y GONGORA (1690-1701)
RODRIGO VIVERO (1608-1609)	DOMINGO ZABALBURU (1701-1709)
A. VIVERO (1610-1616)	

# GOVERNORS-GENERAL DURING THE SPANISH REGIME

MARTIN DE URSUA (1709-1715)	PEDRO DE SARIO (1776-1778)
JOSE TORRALBA (1715-1717)	JOSE DE BASCO Y VARGAS (1778-1787)
FERNANDO MANUEL DE BUSTILLO BUSTAMANTE Y RUEDA (1717-1719)	PEDRO DE SARIO (1787-1788)
FRANCISCO DE LA CUESTA (1719-1721)	FELIX BERENGUER Y MARQUINA (1788-1793)
TORIBIO JOSE DE CORSIO Y CAMPO (1721-1729)	RAFAEL MARIA DE AGUILAR (1793-1806)
FERNANDO VALDEZ Y TAMON (1729-1739)	MARIANO FERNANDEZ DE FOLGUERAS (1806-1810)
GASPAR DE TORRES (1739-1745)	MANUEL GONZALEZ DE AGUILAR (1810-1813)
JUAN ARCHEDERRA (1745-1750)	JOSE GARDOQUI DE GARAVEITIA (1813-1816)
JOSE FRANCISCO DE OBANDO (1750-1754)	MARIANO FERNANDEZ DE FOLGUERAS (1816-1822)
PEDRO MANUEL DE ARANDIA (1754-1759)	JUAN ANTONIO MARTINEZ (1822-1824)
MIGUEL EZPELETA (1759-1761)	MARIANO RICAFORT (1824-1830)
MANUEL ROJO DEL RIO (1761-1762)	PASCUAL ENRILE (1830-1835)
SIMON DE ANDA Y SALAZAR (1762-1764)	GABRIEL DE TORRES (1835)
FRANCISCO JAVIER DE LA TORRE (1764-1765)	JOAQUIN DE CRAMA (1835)
JOSE DE RAON (1765-1770)	PEDRO ANTONIO DE SALAZAR (1835-1837)
SIMON DE ANDA Y SALAZAR (1770-1776)	ANDRES GARCIA CAMBA (1837-1838)

# GOVERNORS-GENERAL DURING THE SPANISH REGIME

LUIS LARDIZABAL (1838-1841)	CARLOS MARIA DE LA TORRE Y NAVARRADA (1869-1871)
MARCELINO ORAA (1841-1843)	RAFAEL DE IZQUIERDO Y GUTIERREZ (1871-1873)
FRANCISCO DE PAULA DE ALCALA (1843-1844)	JUAN DE ALAMINOS Y VIVARA (1873-1874)
NARCISO CLAVERA (1844-1849)	JOSE MALCAMPO Y MONJE (1874-1877)
ANTONIO M. BLANCO (1849-1850)	DOMINGO MORIONES Y MURILLO (1877-1880)
ANTONIO DE URBISTONDO (1850-1853)	FERNANDO PRIMO DE RIVERA (1880-1883)
MANUEL PAVIA (1854)	JOAQUIN JOVELLAR Y SOLER (1883-1885)
MANUEL CRESPO (1854-1856)	EMILIO TERRERO Y PERINAT (1885-1888)
FERNANDO DE NORZAGARAY (1857-1860)	VALERIANO WEYLER Y NICOLAO (1888-1891)
JOSE DE LEMERY E IBARROLA NEY Y GONZALES (1861-1862)	EULOGIO DESPUJOL Y DUSAY (1891-1893)
RAFAEL DE ECHAGUE Y BERMINHAN (1862-1865)	RAMON BLANCO Y ERENAS (1893-1896)
JUAN DE LARA E IRIGOYEN (1865-1866)	CAMILO G. DE POLAVIEJA (1896-1897)
JOAQUIN DEL SOLAR E IBAÑEZ (1866)	FERNANDO PRIMO DE RIVERA (1897-1898)
JOSE DE LA GANDARA Y NAVARRO (1866-1869)	BASILIO AUGUSTIN (1898)
FERMIN JAUDENES (1898)	



## AMERICAN GOVERNORS-GENERAL

(1898-1935)



### MILITARY RÉGIME

WESLEY MERRITT Major-General, U.S.A. (Aug. 13, 1898-Aug. 28, 1898)	ELWELL S. OTIS Major-General, U.S.A. (Aug. 29, 1898-May 5, 1900)
ARTHUR MACARTHUR Major-General, U.S.A. (May 8, 1900-July 3, 1901)	

### CIVIL RÉGIME

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT (July 4, 1901-Dec. 23, 1901)	Hon. WILLIAM CAMERON FORBES (Nov. 11, 1909-Mar. 15, 1912)
Hon. LUKE E. WRIGHT (Acting) (Dec. 24, 1901-Dec. 22, 1903)	Hon. NEWTON W. GILBERT (Acting) (Mar. 16, 1912-Sept. 1, 1913)
Hon. LUKE E. WRIGHT (Acting) (Dec. 23, 1903-Jan. 31, 1904)	Hon. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON (Sept. 2, 1913-Oct. 3, 1921)
Hon. LUKE E. WRIGHT (Feb. 1, 1904-Nov. 3, 1905)	Hon. LEONARD WOOD (Oct. 4, 1921-Aug. 6, 1927)
Hon. HENRY CLAY IDE (Acting) (Nov. 4, 1905-April 1, 1906)	Hon. HENRY L. STIMSON (Mar. 1, 1928-Feb. 23, 1929)
Hon. HENRY CLAY IDE (April 2, 1906-Sept. 19, 1906)	Hon. DWIGHT F. DAVIS (June 4, 1929-Jan. 9, 1932)
Hon. JAMES F. SMITH (Sept. 20, 1906-May 7, 1909)	Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT (Feb. 29, 1932-Mar. 16, 1933)
Hon. WILLIAM CAMERON FORBES (Acting) (May 8, 1909-Nov. 10, 1909)	Hon. FRANK MURPHY (June 15, 1933-Nov. 14, 1935)

# **UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONERS** (1935-1946)



FRANK MURPHY	J. WELDON JONES (Acting)
Nov. 15, 1935-May 13, 1936	May 11, 1939-Oct. 21, 1939
J. WELDON JONES (Acting)	FRANCIS B. SAYRE
May 13, 1936-Feb. 27, 1937	Oct. 21, 1939-June 30, 1942
PAUL VORIES McNUTT	HAROLD L. ICKES*
Feb. 27, 1937-May 11, 1939	Sept. 16, 1942-Sept. 14, 1945
PAUL VORIES McNUTT**	
Sept. 14, 1945-July 4, 1946	

- 
- \* Designated De Facto High Commissioner by President Roosevelt under Executive Order No. 9245 to discharge the legal duties of that office.
  - \*\* Designated High Commissioner by President Truman under Executive Order No. 9616 which revoked Executive Order No. 9245.

## **THE PRESIDENTS OF THE PHILIPPINES**



### **UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH**

MANUEL L. QUEZON  
Nov. 15, 1935-Aug. 1, 1944

SERGIO OSMEÑA  
Aug. 1, 1944-May 28, 1946

MANUEL ROXAS  
May 28, 1946-July 4, 1946

### **UNDER THE REPUBLIC**

MANUEL ROXAS  
July 4, 1946-April 15, 1948

ELPIDIO QUIRINO  
April 15, 1948\*

- 
- \* Took oath of office on April 17, 1948. Reelected in the general elections on November 8, 1949, to serve until December 30, 1953.

## GEMS FROM GREAT FILIPINOS



Let the laws of the land be known and descend to posterity, that men may not act according to their own wills and inclinations, but that order and regularity may prevail, as well during prosperity as adversity, and that what is established be not done away.

—Rajah Kalantiaw

\*

\* \*

Columbus' name signifies Liberty, an emblem of Equality, the word of Fraternity. . . We want a free press in order that the truth may shine in all its splendor. We want free trade to develop our resources. We want, finally, voting rights and representation in the Cortes. . . .

—G. Lopez Jaena

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\* \*

Do not forget that if knowledge is the heritage of mankind, only the courageous inherit it.

—Father Jose Burgos

\*

\* \*

Liberty is the real purpose of existence on earth, the foundation of life and progress. Our past, the era of cruelty, of deceit and of slavery, has ended. We shall renew the history of the Philippines.

—Pedro A. Paterno

\*

\* \*

Reason tells us that we must rely upon ourselves alone and never entrust our right to life to anybody.

—Andres Bonifacio



GEMS FROM GREAT FILIPINOS . . .

Is there any love that is nobler,  
Purer and more sublime  
Than the love of the native country?

—Andres Bonifacio

\*

\* \*

Above all, we must have union; only in that way shall we be strong.

—Juan Luna

\*

\* \*

Death unto you who turn coward during the fight.

—Gregorio del Pilar

\*

\* \*

I am surrounded by fearful odds that will overcome me and my gallant men but I am well pleased with the thought that I have done my duty towards my native land.

—Gregorio del Pilar

\*

\* \*

The character of the man is even superior to his works.

—Epifanio de los Santos

\*

\* \*

The fact that the native languages—principally the Tagalog—already had a literary character before the conquest, made possible the xylographic publication of *Doctrina Cristiana Tagalog-Española*, attributed to Plasencia in 1593, in which Chirino, a Greek and Latin scholar, places the Tagalog Ave Maria above the Greek, Latin, and Spanish.

—Epifanio de los Santos

## GEMS FROM GREAT FILIPINOS . . .

The honest man prizes his honor above personal profit; rascals prefer profit to honor.

—Emilio Jacinto

\*

\* \*

He who toils keeps away from a life of disorderly habits and boredom, finds diversion in labor, and becomes strong, prosperous and cheerful.

—Emilio Jacinto

\*

\* \*

The patriots who defended their country did not die in their beds.

—Jacinto Zamora

\*

\* \*

No leaf of a tree can move unless it is the will of God.

—Father Gomez

\*

\* \*

The fight must go on. We are doing it not for our sake but for the sake of our children's children.

—Melchora Aquino (Matandang Sora)

\*

\* \*

I sincerely believe that it is better to die in the battlefield than to accept foreign domination.

—Antonio Luna

\*

\* \*

We are all Filipinos bound together to fight for but one flag, the banner of our country.

—Dominador Gomez

## GEMS FROM GREAT FILIPINOS . . .

Our students should endeavor not to be a financial burden to their parents and should strive to be frugal in their way of living, modest in their dress, honest in their dealings, and unassuming in their bearing.

—Felipe Agoncillo

\*

\* \*

My constant wish is that I would die with the satisfaction of seeing my native country independent.

—Antonio Luna

\*

\* \*

Our guiding principle must be to serve others.

—Jose Ma. Basa

\*

\* \*

The expression of higher service consists not in becoming the beneficiaries of political preferments, but in continuing the struggle for freedom.

—Emilio Aguinaldo

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There is victory in apparent defeat. Defend the right and work for the welfare of your native land, happen what may, never fearing whether you will win or lose, and your integrity is upheld and maintained.

—M. H. del Pilar

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A person must protect and defend his life and those of his kind in a danger like trampling the rights belonging to both of them.

—M. H. del Pilar



## GEMS FROM GREAT FILIPINOS . . .

I shall not feel it very much if my personal disaster will be for the good of the majority.

—M. H. del Pilar

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Love your country next to your God and your honor, and more than yourself, for she is the only paradise which God has given you in this life, the only patrimony of your race, and the only boon of your descendants; because of her you have life, love, interest, happiness, honor and God.

—A. Mabini

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It is a useless life that is not consecrated to a great ideal. It is like a stone wasted on the field without becoming a part of any edifice.

—J. Rizal

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I die without seeing the dawn brighten over my native land! You who have it to see, welcome it—and forget not those who have fallen during the night!

—J. Rizal

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Resignation is not always a virtue; it is a crime when it encourages tyrants.

—J. Rizal

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A man keeps his independence while he holds to his own way of thinking.

—J. Rizal

## GEMS FROM GREAT FILIPINOS . . .

Our country needs an organization immediately, even if only provisional. We have outlined a plan that will establish the domestic organization of the public authority and give the amplest security to the liberties and rights of the individual—The Malolos Constitution.

—F. G. Calderon

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Let us reject religious intolerance and adopt liberty of conscience.

—T. H. Pardo de Tavera

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We should reject all scruples, principles, doctrines, or laws which place an obstacle or erect barriers to the free exercise of our faculties.

—T. H. Pardo de Tavera

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Morals are nothing but the triumph over one's self, whereby man does what he should and not what he wishes.

—T. H. Pardo de Tavera

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And it must be evident that where a constitution cannot come, there ought never to go the other classes of law that regulate modern societies.

—Macario Adriatico

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My ideal Filipino girl is that who is sane and sound, natural and sincere, discreet and well-balanced, and who, through all changes, however circumstanced and in whatever walk of life, remains true to herself, her sex, and her country.

—Cecilio Apostol

## GEMS FROM GREAT FILIPINOS . . .

The first duty of the laborer to himself is to raise his standard of personal dignity; and this quality is attainable only thru the constant development of his moral and intellectual faculties.

—Hermenegildo Cruz

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Mercy to someone may mean cruelty to somebody.

—Manuel Araullo

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Science is the revelation of the truth of all things that exist in this world and these are all works of God. So we should love science and we must not condemn and persecute the wise.

—Gregorio Aglipay

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The people of these Islands are essentially religious, in so far as they tend to recognize a supernatural being having a power superior to man's and beyond the grasp of reason, that rules and governs the fate and destinies of man and all events of life.

—Norberto Romualdez

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History will judge President McKinley's acts dispassionately. Neither will it be forgotten that above the popular will and the egoism of nations, the strife for race dominance and the lust of conquest, there is in the mighty current of human affairs, a superior force that impels toward progress. It is this force which from time to time produces the great men who execute the Divine Will that regulates the universal harmony.

—Cayetano S. Arellano



## GEMS FROM GREAT FILIPINOS . . .

Courtesy gains all and costs nothing.

—Ignacio Villamor

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Character is better than the arts and sciences, better than anything else in this world.

—T. R. Yangco

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When you made a mistake, you must acknowledge it.

—T. R. Yangco

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Christianity is essentially the religion of democracy.

—Juan Sumulong

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We can not establish a stable government unless our judiciary is on a sound basis.

—Juan Sumulong

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There is something that is as indispensable as the diploma itself. That something is common sense.

—T. M. Kalaw

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The idea of the constitutional plan for the Philippine Republic is to avoid all despotism.

—T. M. Kalaw

### GEMS FROM GREAT FILIPINOS . . .

Character should grow by dint of vigorous and persevering will power.

—Ratael Palma

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No nation can endure unless it is based on a sound manhood and solid citizenship.

—Ratael Palma

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Learn to love hard work. Nothing gives more joy than to serve. Work for your country and serve God.

—A. Aragon-Quezon

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It is one of the sacred duties of the living to pay just tribute to the memory of the dead.

—Jose Abad Santos

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We have passed from the age of "live and let live" to one of "live and help live."

—Jose Abad Santos

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Nothing so exalts a nation as the honor it pays to those who have served and saved it.

—Jose Abad Santos

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We want our girls and our boys to be taught that they are Filipinos, that the Philippines is their country that God has given them, that they must keep it for themselves and for their children and that they must live for it, and if necessary, die for it.

—Manuel L. Quezon

## GEMS FROM GREAT FILIPINOS . . .

I admit that being human I am fallible and it would be unnatural had I not committed any error during my public life.

—Manuel L. Quezon

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My loyalty to my party ends where my loyalty to my country begins.

—Manuel L. Quezon

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I have not tolerated corruption, inefficiency, or injustice in public office; and I pledge myself to persevere in my efforts to sweep every nook and cranny of the Government clean of every deleterious influence that might impair the vitality of the body politic.

—Manuel L. Quezon

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I want our people to grow and be like the molave, strong and resilient, rising on the hillside, unafraid of the raging flood, the lightning, or the storm, confident of its own strength.

—Manuel L. Quezon

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Our independence is our pride and honor. We shall defend our nation with our lives and our fortunes.

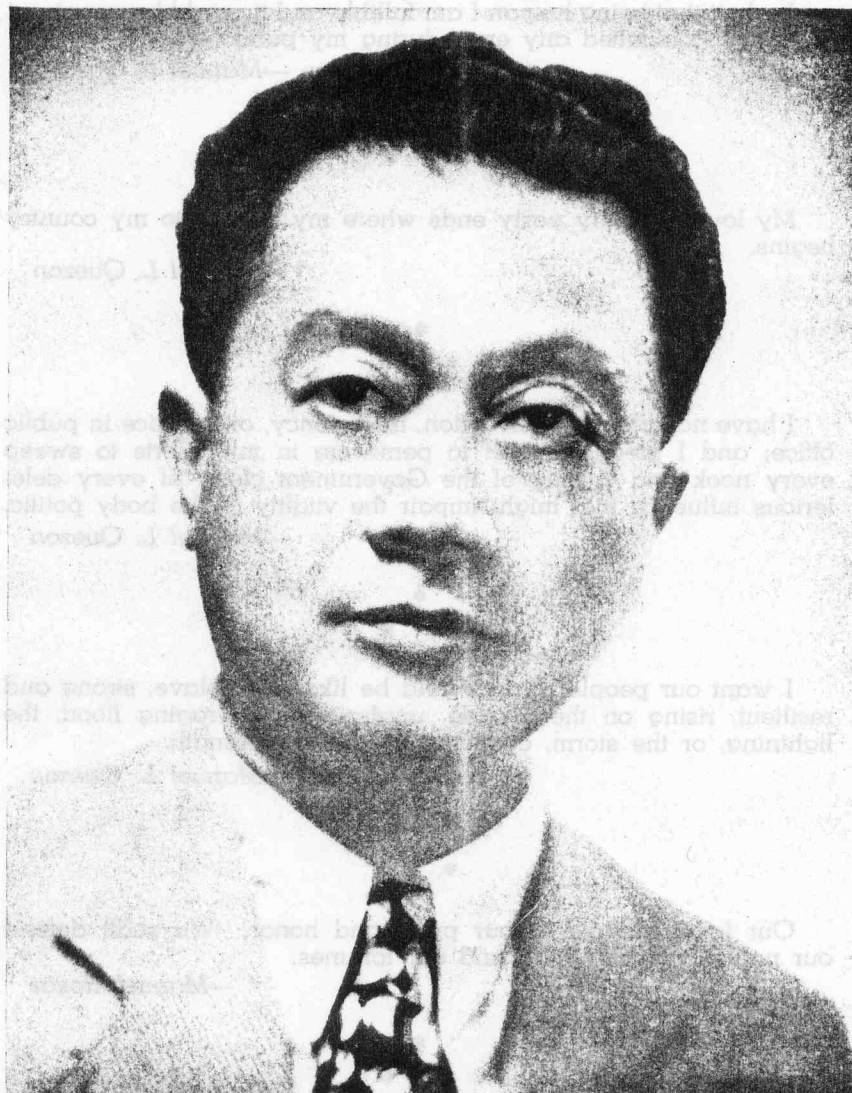
—Manuel Roxas

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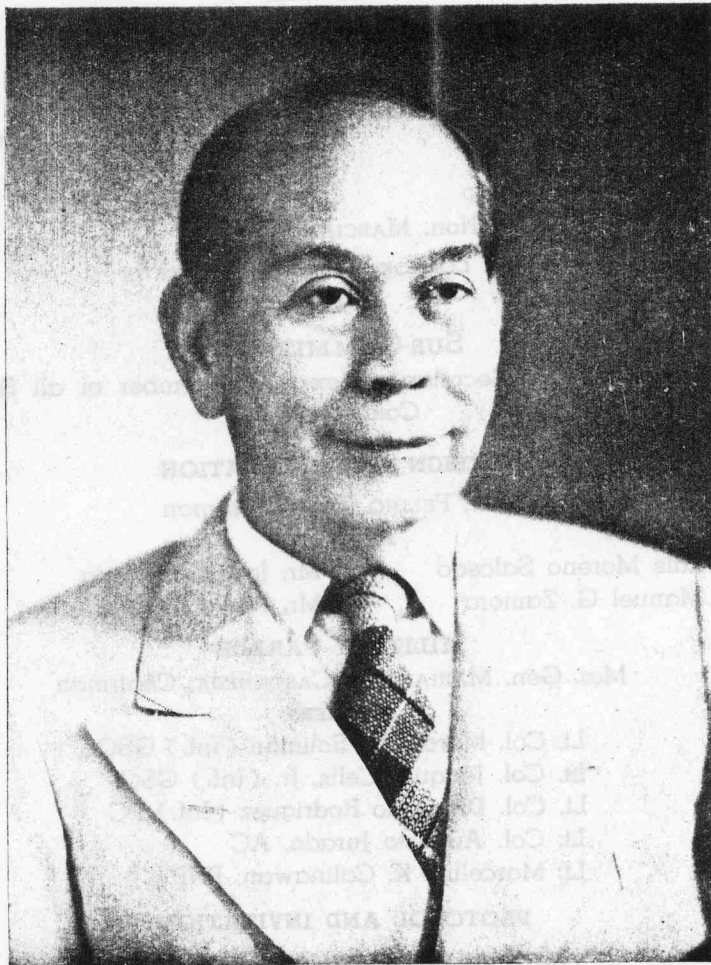
I recognize that government, in order to maintain respect for law, must in itself bear the unassailable stamp of integrity.

—Manuel Roxas





Hon. EUGENIO PEREZ  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
Co-Chairman, Inaugural Committee



Hon. MARIANO JESUS CUENCO  
Co-Chairman, Inaugural Committee

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\* Created by Presidential Administrative Order No. 106, December 16, 1949.



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